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all the disadvantages and few of the benefits that may reasonably be expected to accompany an omnipotent kingship. That Charles should have perceived this fault and tried, though ineffectually, to correct it, is surely a lasting claim to greatness.

ROGER BIGELOW MERRIMAN.

Histoire de l'Expansion Coloniale des Peuples Européens: Portugal et Espagne (jusqu'au Début du XIX^e Siècle). Par CHARLES DE LANNOY, Professeur à l'Université de Gand, et HERMAN VANDER LINDEN, Chargé de cours à l'Université de Liège. (Bruxelles: Henri Lamertin. 1907. Pp. 451, with Maps.)

THIS useful volume is, according to the plans of the authors, one of a series dealing with the history of the colonial expansion of European peoples. An introduction treating in general terms the expansion of the peoples of antiquity will be followed by various volumes on medieval, modern and contemporary fields. The two monographs included in this volume are therefore published out of chronological order. They deserve attention, however, not only for their intrinsic merit but because of the earnest they should furnish of the scope, method and general value of the work as planned. The authors have in general made use only of printed material but by numerous foot-notes and a bibliography of some three hundred titles have shown their familiarity with the great collections of documents and with the better secondary sources and special studies. The result is a general introduction to the subject, a résumé of the chief facts, and not in any sense an exhaustive study. The history of the various colonial establishments of Portugal and Spain to the beginning of the nineteenth century is not attempted; and attention is concentrated on the processes of expansion, the administrative and economic policies involved and the results of colonial empire for the home countries. In each case, only ten pages are devoted to the transplanted civilization of Europe.

The method is good. Physiographic, economic, political and social conditions at home are first reviewed. Then in each case the early history of the respective colonial ventures is treated and, thanks to caution and accuracy, the book is free from many persistent and misleading generalizations. On special disputed points the authors have followed the conclusions of one expert or another (generally it appears the better), but have usually summarized the opposing view in a foot-note. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that in the case of Asia more attention was not given to reviewing the local conditions which were to exercise such a profound influence on the European settlements. The possibilities of the colonial *milieu* do not seem to have been properly realized. The sections on economic policy, especially in the case of Portugal, do, however, show both accuracy and appreciation of the questions involved. The value of such a volume and indeed of the whole series depends upon the ability of the writers to reach conclu-

sions only after investigations of wide range, on the preservation of proper proportions as between policies and events and as between government and economics, both of which require a sure foundation in history. Here we have less history than in the corresponding volume by Zimmermann, but other aspects equally important are not dismissed in a scant section. The bibliography is better than in Zimmermann, as are the maps, though that of Mexico leaves much to be desired, and more physical detail in the map of India ought to have been given. On the whole the present volume is better than any other single book of corresponding scope and much is to be found in it which is otherwise badly scattered. The other volumes of the series will be looked for with interest.

Turning now to a few of the more important matters specifically treated we can at the same time gain a better notion of the point of view and contents of this volume. Portugal claims 238 pages and Spain 198 pages. On the whole the Portuguese section by de Lannoy is of greater value to the student, both because of the lack of other good books on the subject and because of its contents, than the Spanish section by Vander Linden. De Lannoy lays the foundations of Portuguese expansion in the Ceuta crusade, but is inclined to minimize the religious motive in the subsequent movement. He properly rejects the story of the early Sagres school of geography, and judges the motives of Prince Henry as of a slow development with the prospect of at least alternative results, should one object or another prove beyond reach. In the days of Albuquerque the disproportion between means and object is already clear to the student and, though it was not perceived at the time, the seed of failure was already sown. Save Brazil, the Portuguese colonial domain was a long shore-line empire, whose links could be broken by the enemy and which at no time rested on a proper appreciation of the *Hinterland*. The emancipation of Portugal in 1640 was the signal for its permanent and greater work in the development of Brazil, which, however, does not receive proportionate treatment at the hands of the author. In the chapters on administration, the evidence, mainly from Portuguese sources, supports the estimate and character usually given. A significant touch on the evils of local administration is given (p. 110, n. 2) by the citation of the order of 1612 forbidding colonial governors to take their sons with them to their posts. Graft had naturally become a family matter.

In economics the undue restraint and over-regulation of trade continued long beyond their possibly normal term. At no time indeed did Portugal derive the maximum of possible advantage from her colonies. On the other hand, that Portugal would have done better in the long run never to have had a period of colonial expansion and activity is strenuously denied. The work done in Brazil and the glory of Camoëns are among the reasons cited.

The Spanish section follows the same arrangement of topics and

relative emphasis. The colonial work of Castile, stimulated in large part by physiographic conditions, is well brought out. In the matter of discovery the Toscanelli letter is accepted without discussion, and in colonization the usual mingling of economics, love of adventure and missionary propaganda is found. In like manner are estimated the character of Spanish government and the influence of the economic régime. The truth that many of the Spanish colonies, though now in large part independent, have never undergone a real social or political revolution is a corollary to the facts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as here presented. The history of the Spanish colonies is, to a large degree, an extension of the history of Spain.

ALFRED L. P. DENNIS.

Socialism before the French Revolution: A History. By WILLIAM B. GUTHRIE, Ph.D., Instructor in History, College of the City of New York. (London and New York: The Macmillan Company. 1907. Pp. xviii, 339.)

THAT the general sources of modern scientific socialism lie back of the nineteenth century is a proposition no longer open to debate, but whether any earlier system of social philosophy may be called strictly socialistic is not so clearly settled. The author of the present volume does not hesitate to class as socialistic the body of literature which he here studies. Without pretending to cover the social philosophy of the whole period, he has examined certain leading phases of speculation between the Reformation and the end of the French Revolution, his attention being centred chiefly on four types, More's *Utopia*, Campanella's *City of the Sun*, the pre-revolutionary philosophy in France of which Morelly is the best type and the Revolutionary Radicals. He has also attempted to outline the economic conditions in the midst of which these writings grew and of which they were to some extent the index. More's *Utopia* must be considered as a tract for the times rather than as a vague picture of ideal society. It was a protest against the changing political and social order of the Reformation period in England. Between More and Campanella there was a close parallel, due allowance being made for the lapse of a century and for widely different political environments. More was most concerned with the social-economic, Campanella with the political, point of view. Campanella was deeply influenced by the Jesuit philosophy and particularly by the Jesuit state experiment in Paraguay. Like Plato but unlike More, he demanded so complete a surrender of the individual to the state as to leave no room for the private family. He would have carried this principle even to the extent of giving the state absolute control of the breeding and rearing of children.

In the chapters on French radical philosophy before and during the Revolution, Mr. Guthrie is evidently more at home than in the earlier